

County News-Gazette

BENTON, TENN., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1910.

VOL. III, NO. 21.

JOHN W. KERN.
Of Indiana.



UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION.

Three Vacancies on Supreme Bench. Democrat May Be Named.

Washington, D. C.—The death of the chief justice occurred just at the time when many important cases were to be passed upon. Among these were the dissolution proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust act against the Standard Oil company, the tobacco corporations and the corporation tax cases, involving the question of the constitutionality of the law. All had been set for reargument, the Standard Oil and the tobacco cases for Nov. 14. Hearings of these will be postponed again until the senate confirms the new chief justice.

The death of the chief justice results in an almost unprecedented occurrence as to vacancies on the bench. Should Justice Moody accept the terms of special legislation enacted by congress this summer and retire on full pay, three vacancies in the court will exist when court reconvenes next October. Gov. Hughes of New York already has been nominated by the president to succeed Justice Brewer. He is expected to take the oath of office in October. The way has been prepared for the retirement of Justice Moody. The death of the chief justice calls for the selection of still another member. With three vacancies, the serious illness and death of another member of the court would bring the work of the court absolutely to a standstill, six justices constituting a quorum necessary for the transaction of business.

Politically, the death of Chief Justice Fuller will have an important significance. Chief Justice Fuller was a life-long democrat.

NEW CHRISTIANITY.

New Religion Places History Above the Revealed Word.

Chicago, Ill.—Members of the University of Chicago divinity school faculty have defined and formulated the characteristics of a new Christianity. These professors who have been widely attacked for their higher criticism and who for years have regretted the misinterpretation of their beliefs note the arrival of a new type of religion.

In an anonymous editorial in a religious publication, responsibility for which is accepted by the editors, the university authorities point to the coming of the "new Christianity" as a release of men's minds from the bonds of tradition and creed, "accept the results of scientific study of the world and deal in every day works more than in theological subtleties. The religion is described as "scientific, ethical, practical and altruistic."

After stating the necessity of scientific study, the author of the editorial proceeds: "If there be a controversy between Genesis and geology the new Christianity will stand with geology. The record left in the strata of the earth can not be impugned by a poet of pre-scientific age, even though that poet be also a prophet of a higher conception of God than had before his day prevailed. In conformity to the same principle the new Christianity will accept the assured results of historical investigation into the records of ancient times. Religion has its rights, but so also has history, and one of these is that it be studied by historical methods."

Macon Wants Roosevelt.

Macon, Ga.—W. E. Dunwoody, Eugene W. Station, W. Jordan Massey and Postmaster Harry S. Edwards for New York City, where they are on the invitation of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to confer with him, are making a trip to Macon in the morning. They are expected to be here on the 15th.

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ROOSEVELT TO ENTER POLITICS IN INDIANA

Ex-President to Spellbind in Indiana For Beveridge.

KERN IS OPPOSING BEVERIDGE

Roosevelt Placing Himself Squarely Against President Taft Insofar as the Tariff Law Figures.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Albert Beveridge, United States senator from Indiana, and one of the most prominent and consistent of the "progressive" republicans, came down from Sagamore Hill with a promise from Theodore Roosevelt to deliver a campaign speech in his fight for re-election to the senate. Mr. Beveridge departed content and smiling, but he left it for the colonel to make announcement of the proposed campaign speech in the senator's behalf. And this is what Mr. Roosevelt said: "Mr. Foulke, and Mr. Swift came to request me to go to Indiana and speak in behalf of Senator Beveridge. I promised them that I would."

He added that he had agreed to make only one speech for the senator, and as far as is now known he will make only one. The time and place for this speech has not been fixed.

Those who have followed the political conferences at Oyster Bay since Theodore Roosevelt's return, share the belief that he has been feeling his way cautiously in his attitude toward the administration and the insurgents, but these important yet developed. Senator Beveridge is making his fight for re-election as an insurgent. He is opposed by John W. Kern, who ran with Bryan in the last campaign.

In his fight the senator is placing himself squarely against President Taft, insofar as the tariff law figures. The law which the president has defended as the "best tariff measure ever" is denounced without equivocation by the senator and the same republican state convention which indorses Beveridge for another term virtually repudiated the law. In the senate Beveridge fought the bill to the last, and then voted against it.

It is pointed out, however, that with this exception President Taft and the senator from Indiana have been pulling together as far as administration policies are concerned.

Indianapolis, Ind.—John W. Kern, democratic candidate for Albert J. Beveridge's seat in the United States senate, and the democratic candidate for vice president at the last national election, said that he had received a private communication from New York that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt would speak in Indiana on Mr. Beveridge's behalf. He declined to state whether he would answer Colonel Roosevelt on the stump.

CROP OUTLOOK IS BAD.

Too Wet or Too Dry Has Wrought Untold Damage.

Louisville, Ky.—With cloudbursts and droughts spotting the Kentucky map and a great overplus of rain in Tennessee and southern Indiana, the crop situation for nearly two hundred miles north, east, south and west of Louisville has reached an acute stage. Too wet or too dry weather has not only cut the product of the true garden and small fruit farms a full 50 per cent, but has wrought untold damage to the staples—corn, wheat and tobacco. Excepting corn and—in some favored localities—tobacco, the time for replanting has nearly passed with no prospects for recuperation in these crops.

Clover, hay, potatoes, etc., are rotting in the fields. Some Kentucky counties have not been visited by a good rain since May 1. On the other hand, Northern Kentucky, Tennessee and southern Indiana were visited by general heavy rains for seven successive days which, in some sections, were veritable cloudbursts. The general crop situation in consequence is the most discouraging in many years. Traffic delays have been numerous, but trunk lines thus far have managed to get their trains through without general delays.

Nashville, Tenn.—Reports have reached here from north Alabama of the serious situation in the farming districts on account of the continued rains.

The damage to the cotton crop especially is causing serious apprehension. Some cotton fields will have to be abandoned on account of the rains. Cuts have been cut and are rotting in the field.

In this county and other sections of middle Tennessee wheat is sprouting in the shocks.

50,000 PERSONS ON STRIKE.

Garment and Cloak Makers of New York City Quit.

New York City.—Fifty thousand garment and cloak-makers, of whom eight thousand are women, walked out at the call of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, which demands an eight-hour day, an increase in wages and a guarantee that contractors stand behind sub-contractors for wage payments. The fight thus far is purely local, but officers of the union said that if the employers attempted to subvert their work in other cities, notably Chicago or Philadelphia and Cleveland, the union would call a strike there.

OVER THE STATE

Chattanooga, Tenn.—By a bill which was enacted at the recent session of congress the Tennessee river and its tributaries will receive appropriations amounting to \$779,875.

John A. Patten, president of the Tennessee River Improvement association, and a leader in the movement for the better river facilities, is entirely satisfied with the appropriations made by the last congress.

"While the amount is not enough to meet all of the improvements which are needed, it is as much as we expected from congress at this time," said President Patten. "We are considerably gratified, and we think that larger appropriations will be made in the future."

Government fleets are now on the river and its tributaries, and engineers will make reports to headquarters at Washington concerning what character of work is most needed. It is expected that the actual work will start in the near future.

Following is shown just how the appropriation is divided and how much will be spent on each section of the river or its tributaries:

Improving Clinch and Hiwassee rivers in Virginia and Tennessee and continuing improvement and for maintenance, \$17,000.

Improving French Broad river in Tennessee, continuing improvement and for maintenance of French Broad and Little Pigeon rivers, \$23,000.

Improving Tennessee river above Chattanooga in Tennessee, continuing improvement and for maintenance, \$120,000.

Improving Tennessee river below Chattanooga in Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky, continuing and improvement at Hale's Bar, Tenn., \$50,875.

Continuing improvement and for maintenance by open channel work from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Riverport, Ala., \$320,000, of which amount \$15,000 may, if required, be expended in that section of the river between Sipps Island and Gunter's Island.

Continuing improvement and for maintenance of the Alabama river, \$150,000.

Bristol, Tenn.—John H. Hopper, mountaineer and gold hunter, is hunting for \$1,040 in gold coin, which he had buried for many years and which within the last week arose from its grave and took wings. The money was stolen under a crook in which it was buried under the kitchen floor of the Hopper home. It consisted of fifty-two \$20 gold pieces.

Hopper was in Abingdon in deep distress and inquiring at the banks to find if any gold coins answering the description had been placed on deposit. He stated to the bankers that the money represented the savings of a life time for his father, and had been left to him at his father's death. He said that most of the coins dated back more than fifty years ago. He told that ever since his father's death he had carried the money in his pockets or had buried it.

Nashville, Tenn.—Commissioner of Agriculture Johnna Thompson, in speaking of the crop conditions said: "The recent improvement of cotton, corn and wheat in Tennessee has been most marked. If average conditions prevail for the next thirty or forty days, I look for a better crop of both corn and wheat than we have had for the past several years."

Nashville, Tenn.—Chancellor Allison granted the injunction prayed for by certain taxpayers restraining the city of Nashville from issuing \$500,000 bonds for sewers. The ground of contention is that while a majority of the votes cast in the election were affirmative, there was not a majority of all the votes cast for elective officers voted for at the same time. The city will carry the case to the supreme court.

Nashville, Tenn.—Officials in the internal revenue department here say that there has been no increase in illicit distilling in Tennessee, but on the contrary a very decided decrease and that they are satisfied the same general condition prevails in North Carolina and Arkansas. This statement was brought out in an interview with Revenue Agent Booth and Collector Dunlap, after their attention had been called to a dispatch printed in the newspaper to the effect that Commissioner Cabell had ordered an extra force to the states named to assist in enforcing the law against illicit distilling.

The officials state that the extra men were sent south to increase the working force.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Colonel Duncan Cooper of Nashville, who was convicted in connection with the killing of Former Senator E. W. Carmack on the streets of Nashville two years ago, and who was later sentenced to serve twenty years in prison and later pardoned by Governor Patterson, has been in Cincinnati for the past few days. He has left his hotel room but a few times in that length of time, and spends his time reading and receiving a few friends who know he is in Cincinnati.

It is said in Cincinnati by persons who have seen Colonel Cooper that he feels it imperative to remain outside the city of Nashville for several months. What prompted him to come to Cincinnati cannot be fathomed by the hotel people. They say that he not only stayed in his room the larger part of the time, but that he eats there and has been out but once each day.

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What is Radioactivity?

By Professor Frederick Soddy

THE whole phenomenon of radioactivity can be epitomized in the statement that the radioactive elements—in the radium quite obviously—are giving out energy continually from themselves. At first sight they are in scientific sense perpetual-motion machines giving out an endless supply of energy, capable of performing work, without any external source of energy, apparently undergoing change, and yet the supply of energy is not exhausted. Over very long periods of time, the limits of a single life, the radioactive material supply of energy will gradually diminish, but over a single lifetime, or even over a long period of time, the supply of energy is not exhausted. The statement that the radioactive elements are giving out energy continually from themselves. At first sight they are in scientific sense perpetual-motion machines giving out an endless supply of energy, capable of performing work, without any external source of energy, apparently undergoing change, and yet the supply of energy is not exhausted. Over very long periods of time, the limits of a single life, the radioactive material supply of energy will gradually diminish, but over a single lifetime, or even over a long period of time, the supply of energy is not exhausted.